THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1174.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horse, in as high health and vigour as he has ever been,

WILL stand the next season at my stable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the season, dischargeable by FIFTY if paid before the 10th of August, when the season will expire. Excellent pasturage, securely enclosed, *gratis*. Seperate enclosures will be provided for the Mares, according to their situation, and grain furnished at the market price. Every attention shall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for escapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unquestionably been one of the best racers on the English turf. At three years old he was winner seven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the best horses then running.—Among his races of that year he won a sweepstakes of 500 guineas each—He won the great Darby stakes at Epsom, which are the most important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 5125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopsqueezer for 500 guineas. He won the Fortesque stakes, eleven subscribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon course he won the Claret stakes, of 200 guineas each; beating seven capital horses, and receiving forfeit from seven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not start. At six years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran also for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he also ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, was the second horse for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two best horses on the English turf. He never started after he was six, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the best in England, as by reference to the Racing Callendar—the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Chesnut horse DIOMED, purchased of me, by Messrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Darby stakes at Epsom—the Claret stakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be seen in the Racing Callendars. He is the sire of Grey Diomed, Quitlavaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spoliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was sold by me to Mr. Fox, for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards sold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas. Several others of his get have been sold at large prices.

THO'S CHARLES BUNBURY.

In addition to the above statement, let his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled superiority over all the Stallions in America.

Madeira—won the Wine stakes at Fairfield in May last, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Schedoni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Peacemaker—the sweepstakes of 140 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and since purchased by Mr. Hoomes.

Diomeda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the sweepstakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr Randolph's *Wiltonia*, by Stirling, and Mr. Tayloe's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the rest paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the first day's sweepstakes at Petersburg, in May last.

Mr. Bland's Chesnut Colt, the second day's sweepstakes, of 100 dollars each.

Topgallant—the post sweepstake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greatest credit.

Lavinia—the sweepstakes at Fredericksburg, in October, the largest amount ever run for in America, twenty subscribers, 200 dollars each—nine started, the rest paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the sweepstakes in Petersburg in Oct.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the sweepstakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty subscribers.

Vingt-Un—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the Gold Cup at Washington, four miles, beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Tayloe's Skyscraper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchased by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Exclusive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the present year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, sister to Juno, [the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipse] his grand dam (sister to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Betsher's dam, and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnet and Blossom, by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betsey Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, SEN.

TREE HILL, Dec. 26th, 1803.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the subscribers will offer for sale, at Auction, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or less, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was devised by John Jude to his daughter Jane, wife of the said John Price. This sale is made to satisfy a debt of 450l. with interest from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the said John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, DAVID BULLOCK, } Trustees.

January 2, 1804.

Mr. CORNILLON,

HAS the honor of informing the citizens of Richmond, Manchester and its vicinity, that having engaged a house on Shockoe Hill, which he is to occupy in a few days, he proposes to open there

Two Schools,

For the FRENCH LANGUAGE.

One every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 12 to 2 o'clock for the Young Ladies, and another the same days from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening for grown young gentlemen already in business. Both will begin the 16th of this month, and the terms will be those customary in town for that tuition. As to the Academy for French and Music for Young Ladies, which Mr and Mrs Cornillan propose to raise, they are very happy to announce that a gentleman known in this place for his ability in drawing, will attend it regularly as soon as it shall be opened. And to such families who have not heard of Mr and Mrs Cornillon's character, capacity in their pursuits, and morals, they may have the most satisfactory evidence, by perusing letters from characters of the highest respectability in the neighbourhood where they have lived several years since their removl to America.

January 6.

To the Public.

DURING the ensuing year J. OGILVIE will continue to pursue the professional instruction of youth in the city of Richmond: His course of instruction embraces Grammar, Arithmetic, Latin, Geography, History, Geometry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, political Economy and Metaphysics; exercises in Composition and Elocution, Periodical public exhibitons & examinations will also constitute regular and essential parts of the plan he proposes to pursue. His charge for tuition will be fifty dollars per annum for instruction in the several departments of science, and forty dollars for instruction in the different branches of elementary literature, he proposes to teach; the fee for tuition to be paid quarterly in advance. Every pupil will also be expected to pay three dollars annually on entrance to defray the expence of fuel and the rent of the school & lecture room By considerate and candid men, J. Ogilvie presumes that no apology or explanations will be deemed necessary, for the additional charge of thirteen dollars annually. The fees of tuition, are at present palpably and proverbially below the standard of equitable compensation for the labor which the instructor undergoes and the services he renders. A very brief statement will place this important subject in a clear and interesting light. The paramount importance of education is acknowledged by all. It is the *radical* profession, on which the virtue, accomplishments and happiness of individuals, what occupation soever they may embrace and in what situation soever they are placed, essentially depend. The blessings and the very being of republican liberty, the diffusion of useful knowledge, the extirpation of prevailing errors, are obviously & indissolubly connected with the efforts of enlightened & energetic instructors. The friend of mankind and the lover of his country, will desire nothing more ardently, than that this profession, which so many causes have combined to degrade, should be restored to its proper rank in public estimation and practical utility.—But it were chimerical to indulge a hope of this sort, whilst the pecuniary compensation which the instructor receives for his services however important, for his exertions however laborious, is so miserable scanty, as to doom him to celibacy, insuperable indigence and sordid obscurity. Until instructors shall receive a pecuniary compensation proportioned to their talents, attainments and services, the education of youth must be abandoned to sciolists, pretenders and pedants. Men of enterprise, genius and learning, will necessarily prefer those occupations, where such accomplishments are most likely to obtain their proper estimation & reward. Altho' he will probably expose himself to the charge of egotism, J. Ogilvie cannot in justice to the subject and himself forbear to add, that since his arrival in Virginia, his ablities such as they are, have been exerted in the business of juvenile education with assiduity and enthusiasm. To this pursuit he has devoted the flower of his youth and the best energies of his mind. No exertions to which his faculties were adequate, have been spared, to qualify himself to communicate useful knowledge and instil virtuous principles into the minds of youth. On every branch of literature and science comprehended in his course, he has endeavored to collect information from every accessible source. If on any subject he inculcates erroneous principles, he can truely say, it does not proceed from the want of sincere wishes and persevering efforts to discover and incalculate truth. Sedentary confinement, uninterrupted labor and nocturnal study have impaired his health, enfeebled his frame and extinguished he fears for ever the native cheerfulness and ardor of his mind.—Hitherto the pleasure of indulging an early and romantic predilection, and the consoling consciousness of having zealously endeavored to be useful, have been the principal rewards of his exertions. Far from having had it in his power to accumulate the means of physical independence, he has scarcely been able to obtain a comfortable subsistence. These observations are not made in the spirit of repining or complaint, but for the purpose of obviating a misconstruction of the motive which has induced him to increase his charge for tuition. He is destined probably during the prime of his life to pursue the business of juvenile instruction, nor does he murmur at his destiny.—At the same time he cannot think himself justly exposed to the charge of unreasonable selfishness, when he indulges a wish, that the emoluments of the laborious and useful occupation he pursues should be sufficient to afford the means of comfortable subsistence and the prospect of permanent exemption, from the severest disasters in the black catalogue of human misfortunes, *debt* and *destitution*.

P. S. J. Ogilvie wishes to receive five or six of his pupils as boarders; his terms for boarding will be forty five pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly, and punctually, and the first quarter in advance.

Richmond, January 1, 1804.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS.

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaister, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

August 12, 1803. 6mths.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the premises, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 23d day of February next,

THE Plantation formerly the property of William Norvell, deceased, in the county of Hanover, containing 338 acres, with the half of a valuable Grist Mill adjoining the same, on Chickahominy Swamp, within twelve miles of Richmond. This land is pleasantly situated and remarkably healthy; and has on it a good dwelling house, kitchen, dairy, and three good barns, one of which is commodious and lately built—also a valuable Orchard affording a sufficiency of fruit every other year to make from 250 to 300 gallons of brandy. The Mill is situated in a good neighbourhood, and receives annually from 130 to 150 barrels of toll corn.

The terms of sale will be one third in hand, the balance in six and twelve months. A deed of trust on the property will be required to secure the two last payments.

Thomas Norvell.

January 5th, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by dealing or otherwise, at his Store in Buckingham, under the direction of Mr. John Jenkins, are informed that their bonds, notes and accounts are placed for collection in the hands of Edward W. Trent, attorney at Law, who is authorisad to receive the same and grant acquittances.

Wm. BROWN.

Manchester, 2d Jan. 1804.

The undersigned will attend the February Buckingham court, for the purpose of receiving the above debts—*those*, who fail to comply with this notice, can expect no indulgence.

EDWARD W. TRENT.

☞ E. W. T. has commenced the PRACTICE of LAW in the Courts of *Henrico, Chesterfield, Powhatan*, and *Cumberland*.

Richmond, 2d Jan. 1804.

Congress.

Debate in the Senate,

ON THE LOUISIANA TREATY.

Thursday, November 3.

Mr. Pickering's speech concluded.

Another honorable gentleman has entertained us with an account of the animating address of the French Prefect to the inhabitants of Louisiana, the largest portion of whom are French; and of the cordiality with which they were received, and echoed, in their answer, the sentiments of the Prefect.—But what were the feelings and conduct of the Spanish officers, on seeing these French proceedings? Mr. P. had heard from an honorable member in his eye (Mr. Dayton.) They sent for the printer, and forbade all further promulgation of the address and answer, on pain of his being sent to the dungeon, or to the mines, for life.—Thus tenacious was Spain of her right to Louisiana, and thus severe in her prohibition of whatever might disparage her title.

But gentlemen rely on the royal order, now in the hands of the French agents here, for the delivery of the possession of Louisiana to the French Republic: They seem to consider it as full evidence of the cession of that territory to France; and as supplying all apparent defect of title under the treaty of St. Ildefonso;—that order (said Mr. P.) is a year old. Before that time France had concluded a peace with Great Britain; and whatever the French government should demand of Spain, would be given.

It is likewise supposed that the Spanish officers in Louisiana will not dare to refuse obedience to that order: and one gentleman has expressed his opinion, in case such refusal should happen, that the American troops, whom the President should send thither, would be justified in compelling them to obey. But what if a subsequent royal order has been issued, requiring those officers *not to deliver up Louisiana to France, or the United States?* We have some reason to think that such is the fact. And resistance, be presumed, was apprehended. Why, else, all this parade of war? Why had the President been authorised to employ the army and navy of the United States, and to call forth any portion of eighty thousand militia? Honorable gentlemen, he knew, held cheap the power of Spain: they have spoken plainly their opinion of her feebleness and inability to withstand the force of the United States: And have seemed to rest the security of our title (as he remarked on a former occasion) rather on that feebleness and inability, than on the validity of the cession from the French Republic. And one honorable gentleman has said, that Spain will be let alone; that the French Republic is bound in *honor* not to give her any aid. The FRENCH REPUBLIC bound in *honor*! For ten or fifteen years past, we had known too well what were the *honor* and the *justice* of the government of that republic.

Perhaps Spain may not resist at the present moment: She may wait until France gets the war with Britain off her hands. Then pretence will be easily found to reclaim Louisiana; and Spain, once engaged to wrest it from us by force, will receive from France, her ally, all necessary aid.—Mr. P. believed that this whole transaction had purposely been wrapt in obscurity by the French government. The boundary of Louisiana, for instance, on the side of Florida, was, in the treaty, really unintelligible; and yet nothing was more easy to define. The French government, however, would find no difficulty in the construction. And an honorable member from New-Jersey, (Mr. Dayton) had informed us, that the French Prefect at New-Orleans, told him, that as soon as General Victor should arrive, with the French troops, he should extend Louisiana far into West-Florida.

Mr. P. said, that which ever way he turned his eyes, war was in prospect, as the final result of our pacific measures—measures deemed so wise as to have been ascribed to divine inspiration! He wished they might merit that high character; but feared, in the end, they would bear the stamp of indiscretion—perhaps of folly.

Mr. DAYTON.—As the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts has quoted what was suggested to me in a former debate, to deduce from it an inference which the information I gave can by no means warrant, I must be allowed the liberty of correcting him. When I said that there existed an essential difference between the French and Spanish officers at New-Orleans, as to the real boundaries of the province of Louisiana; I did not mean to insinuate that this disagreement extended so far as an opposition to the French taking possession. It was a question of limits only, varying however so much in extent, as would have produced a serious altercation between those two countries, although closely allied.

The Spanish governor had taken it upon himself to proclaim that the province lately ceded and about to be given over to France, would be confined on the east of the Mississippi to the river Iberville, and the lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain, or in other words, to the island of New-Orleans; but the French prefect on the contrary declared that he neither had nor would give his assent to the establishment of those limits, which would be regarded no longer than until the arrival of their troops.

The same gentleman (Mr. Pickering) has said that the advocates of this measure seem to rely much more upon their power, than upon their right, and in this assertion I am compelled to say he has done us very great injustice. The title of the French is founded upon the often quoted treaty of St. Ildefonso, confirmed by the royal order signed by the King of Spain himself, so lately as the 15th October, 1802, directing the delivery of the "colony of Louisiana and its dependencies as well as of the city and island of New-Orleans, without any exception, to General Victor, or other officer duly authorised by that republic to take charge of the said delivery."

When at New-Orleans in July last, I obtained from the best source, a translated copy of that royal order, and can aver that it absolutely directs possession to be given without reservation or condition. It is not, and cannot be denied that the lately ratified treaty of Paris transfers to us completely all the title acquired by France in virtue of the first treaty and order alluded to. We have then most incontestibly the right of possession, and our object now is by passing the bill before us to obtain the possession it-

self, which we can certainly never effect, consistently with good faith, if the reasons and objections of my honorable friends from Delaware and Massachusetts should prevail. We are asked by the same gentlemen what will be the consequence if it shall appear, that the royal order has been revoked? I answer first that it is not in the least degree probable, for neither of them pretend to have heard of such revocation, nor is it intimated in the confidential communications before the Senate. But admitting for argument's sake that it were revoked, of what avail could it be against a third party who had in the mean time become a *bona fide* purchaser. Shall one nation give to another a written, formal evidence of transfer of territory, and revoke it at pleasure, especially after a third shall have been attempted and induced by that very evidence of title to contract for the purchase of it. Would an act so fraudulent be countenanced between individuals in a court of equity? Could it be justified between nations in a high court of honor? The honorable gentleman from Delaware has taken a more delicate ground of objection. He has insinuated that there exists in the Senate, the evidence of a serious opposition to our possessing that country, which if known to the other branch of the legislature would probably have defeated this bill in its progress here. Allusions artfully made in this manner to documents communicated under the injunction of secrecy, place us in an embarrassing situation. Forbidden by our rules to expose the papers referred to, even in argument, we can only declare what impressions they have made upon ourselves. Every Senator must understand him, every one must have heard and read, and weighed deliberately the contents of those documents, and for myself I am free to avow my belief that if known to every member of the other house, they would have had no effect against this bill, but would rather have quickened and ensured its progress, for such is the influence they have upon me.

The same gentleman goes on to say that our own government undoubtedly expects to meet with opposition and to be compelled to use violence, instead of receiving peaceable possession, or why should it send there so imposing a force. From what source that honorable gentleman has acquired a knowledge of the number of troops ordered down the river, he does not tell us, nor indeed how many he means when he calls the force an imposing one. If in times of peace and profound tranquility the Spaniards have found it prudent to keep there constantly, at least four or five hundred troops, could we be justified in sending no greater number when so important an act is about to be performed as the transfer of an extensive territory with the posts connected with it, and this too before we can have had an opportunity of sounding the dispositions of the inhabitants and of the Indians in the vicinity, in order to judge what effect the change will have upon them. These are wise precautions which our government, I presume, would take, even if they could be most certain that the delivery would be voluntary and peaceable on the part of Spain, and therefore afford no colour for the presumption that they expect or intend to use violence. The bill before us is drawn in terms which are at the same time consistent with our late treaty, and perfectly well calculated to secure our interests, for it does not authorise payment of the stocks until after complete possession of the territory. Timely arrangements, which a law can only warrant, ought to be made for preparing the forms of certificates and for creating the stock, that every thing depending on us may be ready; and where can the discretionary power of transferring it in payment be so well vested, as with the President, who will certainly be the first to know when we have received the valuable consideration for it, viz. actual possession. When this event happens, Congress, who the honorable gentleman thinks, should be the only judge and sole depositary of this power, may possibly not be in session, and in this case upon his plan, our plighted faith would be violated, our acquisition of the country jeopardized, and our right to it lost. If we thus seasonably take all the preliminary steps for complying with our stipulations, and obstacles should nevertheless exist to the attainment of our creation, but that we stand ready to fulfil all the engagements on our part, as I trust we shall be to compel, if there be need, on the part of others.

Debate to be continued.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Letters have been received from Bombay by the late overland dispatch, which contain intelligence from the Isle of France so late as the month of March. We are informed by these letters that the Blacks in the Plantations had revolted, and that a considerable force had been sent up the country to restore tranquility. Most of these Blacks are natives of Mosambique.

The last dispatches from General Grinfield represented to Government the inadequacy of the military force in the Leeward Islands to accomplish the objects of the several expiditions that had been planned against the enemy's settlements in that quarter. In consequence of this representation, the 16th, 46th, 70th regiments (the two former of which are now in Ireland) have received orders to proceed immediately to the West-Indies. The second battalion of the 3d, or Old Buffs, that of the 28th, and the first battalian of the army of reseve are under orders for Ireland, to replace the troops who are about to sail from thence to remforce the army under gen. Grinfield.

NOV. 5.

Five more Mails arrived this morning from Gottenburgh, the remainder of those that were due.—They are equally barren of intelligence with those which were received yesterday.

A convention was, it appears, concluded on the 25th of July last, between this country and the Court of Stockholm, upon the point which has for some years been in dispute respecting what is to be justly considered as Contraband of War. By it every point is ascertained and satisfactorily explained, which remained unadjusted by the treaty of St. Petersburg in 1801.

In the event of one of the parties only being at War, the vessels of the other shall not carry to the ports of her enemy any of the means necessary for the prosecution of that War. Every thing necessary for the equipment of troops, of all descriptions, and ships of war, is to be liable to confiscation.

All vessels bound to an enemy's port with all unmanufactured articles whatsoever, serving for the equipment of ships of war or merchant vessels (with a few exceptions) but unusually considered as naval stores, shall be detained, and the power at war shall have the right of pre-emption at a fixed profit to the owner.

It has uniformly been the sole object of this Country to prevent Neutral Powers from supplying our Enemy with the means of carrying on a War against us, which we had certainly a perfect right to do. This Convention settles this point in the fairest and most amicable way; for while it is just that we should distress our Enemy, and cripple his means of attacking us as much as possible, it is but fair that Sweden, or any Power so situated, should not have the only branch of her Commerce annihilated by War to which she is not a Party.

We received this morning a letter from the coast, which states, that a signal was hoisted yesterday morning on board the Utrecht, Admiral Magnagie, for the Immortalite frigate, three bombs, and several Cutters in the Downs to get under weigh. In the afternoon, another bomb and two gun-brigs sailed. They are said to be destined against Boulogne, upon which another attack is expected to be made, as soon as the weather is more moderate. The ships arrived off Boulogne yesterday evening.

It has been repeatedly stated, from very authentic sources of information, that some important changes would be made in the Cabinet. We are again assured that this will actually be the case.—Lord Moira, it is very generally believed in the higher political circles, will be the Secretary for the War Department—Mr. Sheridan too will have an office, and it would perhaps surprize most people if he were to be announced as the Treasurer of the Navy, but such an arrangement we have actually heard mentioned with considerable confidence. In this general introduction of the Old Opposition into power, it is now shrewdly suspected that Mr. Fox will not be altogether overlooked. Mr. Sheridan has often pledged himself that he never would take an office but with that Gentleman; and, recollecting this declaration, and the very confident manner in which Mr. Sheridan's speedy appointment to some high office is talked of, we are led to conclude that supposition of Mr. Fox's coming into power may not be altogether unfounded. We shall pronounce no opinion upon these rumoured events till they shall have actually taken place. It is the generally received opinion that Mr. Addington must endeavour to strengthen himself before the meeting of Parliament, to which he will have so large an account to render; but if he so endeavours to strengthen himself, it will be well worthy his considerations what may, nay, what must be the feelings and sentiments of the public.

November 6.

"The whole of yesterday was engrossed by all ranks in giving and receiving opinions of the variety of intelligence brought from France by various channels.—The grand expedition is the pivot upon which every thing seems to turn.

Bonaparte has got himself surrounded by a body guard of six thousand horse and foot, each of whom are not less than six feet high! He has got besides his gun boats, a number of vessels called Caroncers, at least 18 of them; these vessels are constructed about 70 feet long, are sch'r rigged, with oars, and carry each a 24 pounder in bow and stern, with swivels and are manned with 80 artillery men.

"Within 25 miles of Brest cantonments are formed; where there are according to our information no less than 170,000 troops, who are cheered by their officers with the pleasing theme of the plunder of Ireland.

"Twenty-two ships of the line, besides transports gun boats, &c. are said to be in the inner harbour of Brest.

"Accounts from St. Omers report, that 600 flat-bottomed boats were ready three weeks since, and 1400 more in great forwardness. They also talk of having 16,000 men upon the Flemish coast, independent of these floating batteries at Brest, which have oars, and 36 pounders; and some others at Dunkirk, resembling those used by the late King of Sweden with great success against the Russians.

"The French also announce a newly constructed mortar, calculated to annoy us very considerably.

"The French papers down to the 25th ult. have been received, and prove the general rumour, "that Bonaparte was on the coast" to have been without foundation; he held a grand diplomatic audience on the 24th at the Thuilleries, when several foreigners of distinction were presented by the different ministers of their respective governments.

"The whole of the Moniteur are totally silent on the subject of the expedition for England."

Sunday Evening.

"No French papers have been received since yesterday, but though those then brought over not only prove the rumour that Bonaparte was on the coast to have been unfounded, but their silence with respect to any addresses so late as the 24th, praying him not to risk his person in the expedion, is a shrewd sign that a contrary report in general circulation, is entitled to very little credit. Another assertion in the Star and other papers of Saturday, under the colour of private letters from Copenhagen, stating that the Emperor of Russia had refused to listen to dispatches addressed to him personally from the hand of Bonaparte, is equally the child of mere conjecture and speculation: as letters received by some respectable mercantile houses last week immediately from Petersburgh, state that there is not the least appearance that the Emperor will interest himself in any degree with the Belligerent powers, till the turn of affairs shall appear less doubtful than at present.

"All the London prishes are now coming into a measure of raising a certain number of Constables from the fourth class; even the few who were denied privilege of forming Volunteer companies, are giving notice, of their readiness to swear in a competent number of these officers of the staff."

By our letter from Ramsgate, we learn that General Brownrigg has written to his lady, expressing his persuasion that invasion will take place by the 20th of this month, at farthest.—Certain it is, whether owing to this letter, or other reports great alarm has taken place in the Kentish coast, and as the darkness of the nights come on these alarms may probably increase.

Nov. 10.

Government, we are now assured, has received from Admiral Cornwallis some very correct information respecting the state of the French force in Brest harbor, which is said to consist of a fleet of 14 ships of war of different sizes, and transports capable of conveying 25,000 men; who, report states, are destined for Ireland; though, perhaps, should they succeed in getting to sea, they may take a very different course. Admiral Cornwallis's fleet consists of about ten sail of the line, but as some of them are out of condition, he has sent home for a reinforcement.

Every account from Admiral Cornwallis's fleet tends to strengthen the opinion, that the Brest squadron is quite ready for sailing, and only waits for a strong gale that shall blow our ships off the coast, to put to sea.

Bonaparte, it is reported, was not to leave Paris till the 4th or 5th of this month.

The French have for some time been making very active movements in the ports of Calais, Boulogne, and Ostend. They appear sometimes to be ready for sea—at other times they leave their inner harbours, and seem to have embarked troops.—At other times they send small detachments of boats from port to port. All these movements, it has been suggested to us, have nothing serious in them, but are for the purpose of occupying our force, and diverting our attention from points of more importance where their main preparations are going on.—We may depend upon it, that if any expedition be undertaken from Ostend or Boulogne, it will be merely a feint;—that the serious attempts will be made from Brest against Ireland, and from the Texel, the Scheldt, and the Mease against England. It is at Brest and Holland that the great military force for the Invasion has been concentrated.

Courier.

We understand that his Majesty has ordered preparations to be made for his leaving Windsor at a moment's notice; it being his Majesty's determination to hoist the Royal Standard in case of an invasion.

PARIS, October 15, 1803.

The minister of the exterior relations, to his excellency Mr. De Drayer, the envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary of Denmark.

SIR,

The minister of the interior is charged with the execution of the decree of the 12th June, respecting neutral commerce with the French republic, during the actual existence of hostilities. I ought to have transmitted the notes which your excellency had addressed to me, relating to that decree; I did not receive the answer till a few days ago, which I hasten to communicate to you.

These communications import, that the decree cannot be absolutely revoked, but that the neutral powers will certainly be satisfied with the modifications which it has received.

For the purpose of making you acquainted with these modifications, I borrow the very terms of the minister of the interior.

"1. Iron and lumber from the north, and other articles which belong to maritime provisions, or which can come only from these countries, are admitted without exceptions, although they should not be accompanied with the certificate required by the decree aforesaid.

"2. The entry of a vessel really forced by stress of weather, or by other accidents into England, and which does not unload her cargo, nor take in a new one, shall not be a motive for her being excluded, except her cargo shall offer some other motive for suspicion.

"3. The returns of counter value prescribed by the 3d article of the decree, during their passage by land concerning the precaution which transports made in that manner, in the case of exacting, are precautions which neither shall weigh on the captain nor on the strange vessel, but solely on the owner, or French consignee.

"4. They admit into our ports, without any formality, all merchandize, which carry with them a character, such as one cannot suppose to be coming from England or from her colonies—an exception is made for the productions of the North, the Levant and of the French colonies.

"Finally, the custom-house officers are authorised to receive as an equivalent, certificates of origin, delivered in form by the local authorities, when the republic has no commercial agent at the place of departure."

Receive, sir, the assurance of my perfect consideration.

(Signed) TALLEYRAND.

Kentucky LAND for Sale.

ONE tract containing 2000 acres, lying in the county of Fleming, on the waters of Licking.

One do. do. 1000 do. do. do.

One do. do. 3200 do. in the county of Mason, on Ohio river & Lawrence's Creek.

One do. do. 2000 do. in the co. of Clarke on Kentucky river.

The above will be sold very low, or exchanged for property in this state.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, January 9th, 1803

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE following Certificate of navy stock of the U. States, standing on the books of John Hopkins, esq. Commissioner of Loans, has been lost or mislaid, viz:

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1799, Navy 8 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars.

Which certificate is signed by John Hopkins, commissioner of loans, state of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any person who can give me information of the said certificate, shall be generously rewarded.

James Currie,

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1803.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco, new, 36s	to 38s; old, 38s	to 42s Cash.
Wheat,	6s6	to 7s6 do.
Flour, superfine,	37s6	to 40s6
Corn,	new, 15s; old, 17s6	do.
Hemp, Clean,	50l	to 55l do.
Iron,		33l do.
Whiskey,		3s6d do.
Bacon,		8d do.

☞ *TO DELINQUENTS.*

THE subscribers to this Gazette, who are yet in arrear, are again earnestly solicited to come forward and discharge their respective accounts. Painful, indeed, is the task of dunning; but as without food the animal body languishes, so without pecuniary aid, the political must suffer also. Our readers will, therefore, we hope, consider our situation by some analogy to their own, and let this suffice to verify the old proverb, that "a word to the wise is enough;" while their punctuality will establish the old maxim, that federalism and justice are closely allied.

Gen. WILLIAM MOSELEY is re-elected Treasurer of this commonwealth.

On Wednesday last, DAVID HUNTER, Esq. was unanimously admitted as Clerk of the Court of this county, (Berkeley) vice *Henry Bedinger*, disqualified. *(Martinsburg paper.)*

It becomes the federalists, says a correspondent, to be more than ever united and firm, in order to save the country from ruin. In Pennsylvania, the House of Representatives have passed "an act to extend the powers of the justices of the peace," and the AURORA asserts, "that the bill will also pass in the senate by the competent authority, notwithstanding the opposition of the governor." Ill-fated state, doomed to confusion and wretchedness!—M'Kean now sees the folly of his former proceedings, but he has made a stand too late against democratic fury. While it sacrifices him, it will probably sweep away every thing valuable and precious. *(N. Y. Spectator.)*

Short queries to make long faces.—WHEREAS Thomas Jefferson, soon after he came to the presidency, published his tenets as to removals from office, and proceeded to carry them into practice: And WHEREAS, in in pursuance thereof, he dispatched Richard Harrison, Esq. U. S. attorney for this district, and appointed Edward Livingston Esq. in his stead; And WHEREAS, in this arrangement we must, in charity to the said Thomas Jefferson, suppose that "time was taken, information sought and obtained," to the same amount as in the case of Samuel Bishop at New-Haven: And WHEREAS we are to presume that in this case, as in that, he proceeded "in the *operation* [a technical word by the way well suited to his amputating process] with deliberation and enquiry, that it might effect the purposes of justice and *public utility*:" And WHEREAS, during the fourteen years that Richard Harrison, Esq. was district attorney for the United States he conducted himself with the strictest integrity and in a manner the most trust-worthy. And WHEREAS his successor, in November term, last, in the district court of the United States, confessed judgment for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for public monies which came to his hands by virtue of his office, and have been applied to his own private use:

NOW THEREFORE, we have thought proper, to propose the two following queries:—

First. Has not Mr. Livingston been suffered to leave this state without having in any manner secured the payment of the said sum or any part thereof?

Secondly. If this large sum should be lost to the community, on whom ought the loss in equity and good conscience to fall; on the public at large, comprehending the federalists, who reprobated the conduct of the executive in the removing of a trust worthy officer, and who bore their testimony against the appointment of his successor, or ought it to fall on Mr. Jefferson himself and those who advised this measure?

Let it be understood that this is not a wanton attempt to injure the feelings of Mr. Livingston, or of any of his friends. But surely, after the malicious charge of mal-conduct, as to public monies, which have, at one time or other, been brought against every officer in the federal administration, not merely by the hireling editors of the ministerial papers, but by men of high standing in the republican party, not excepting the president himself, and after these wicked charges have been circulated with an industry and perseverance unexampled in the history of calumny, without a tittle of evidence to support them; after all this, I say, in vain have they to expect that real delinquencies will be winked at by us, or even that they will not be sought out, and when detected, boldly and plainly published to the world. We, however, shall never be one of those, who deal in "ambiguous whispers" which do almost equal injury whether true or false, and which elude detection if unfounded. No: we speak in positive terms of this public defaulter. If any one doubts the truth of what we say, we refer him to the records of the district court.

(N. Y. Her.)

A serious question.—Suppose Mr. Jefferson to be the owner of a large private estate in this city, yielding him annually the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and that the management of this fortune had for fourteen years together, been under the direction of Mr. Harrison, whose conduct during all that time had been perfectly satisfactory, would he, "knowing

what he knew" of Mr. Livingston, have been willing to take the agency out of the hands of the former for the purpose of placing it in those of the latter? If not, how will he justify to this community, an act in the public administration of their affairs, which he would cautiously have avoided in the management of his own? (*Ibid.*)

On Sunday night the 18th ult. Mr. Phinehas Moody, of Somers, (Con.) who had for some time previous been in a low, melancholy state of mind, was led to the horrid purpose of murdering his family and himself. After the family were asleep, he procured an axe with which he in the first place killed his wife and infant child, about three months old. His wife was badly cut in several places: her arm, on which, probably, the child lay, was cut almost entirely off, likely by the blow which dispatched the infant. He then went up into a chamber, where slept a niece of his about eight years of age, whom he mangled in a shocking manner. She had several gashes of the axe in different parts of her face, neck and breast; three of her fingers cut entirely off, and others partly. He then returned to the room where his wife was and left the axe, and went into a lower room and cut his own throat from ear to ear. He was about forty years of age. The next morning the deed was discovered by a little lad who went to the house with an errand, who spread the alarm. The scene was enough to "harrow up the soul" of a stone. A jury of inquest was immediately summoned, who brought in a verdict "*wilful murder!!!*" (*Federal Spy.*)

AMERICAN CONSULATE, LONDON.

(Translated from the French.)

Paris, 15th Vendemaire, 12th year, October 7.

Foreign Relations.—Division of the Commercial Relations.

The Minister of Foreign Relations to Mr. Livingston, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United United States of America.

SIR,

THE minister of internal affairs being charged with the Arrete of the 1st Messidor, respecting the commerce of neutral powers with France during the present war, it was incumbent upon me to transmit to him the notes which your excellency addressed to me on the subject of this arrete. I have had his answer thereto but a few days since, which I am earnest to communicate to you.

It implies that the arrete can by no means be repealed; but that the neutral powers will certainly be satisfied with the modifications that have been made in it.

I will make use of the very words of the minister of internal affairs, to acquaint you with those modifications:

1st, Iron and timber from the north, and the other articles which belong to naval stores or which cannot be had from any other country but the northern, are admitted without condition, although the certificate required by the arrete does not accompany them.

2d, The bona fide forced putting in of vessels, and which has not given room either to loading or unloading in England, is not a motive of exclusion, if the cargo offers nothing suspicious.

3d, The returns in counter value prescribed by the third article of the arrete can be effected by land provided the precautions are used which property conveyed in this manner may require, which precautions are charged neither on the captain nor foreign ship, but only on the owner of the produce, or on the French consignee.

4th, Every kind of merchandize is admitted, without formality, into our ports, which is such as cannot be considered as coming from England, or her colonies, which excepts from the dispositions of the arrete the produce of the north and east, and subjects to the formalities intended by the arrete of 1st Messidor no other but the goods manufactured, and the colonial produce.

5th, In fine, the custom houses have been authorized to receive as equivalents, certificates of origin, in due form, delivered by the authorities of the respective places of the departure where the republic has no commercial agent.

Please to accept, Sir, the assurance of my perfect consideration.

(Signed) C. M. TALLEYRAND.
(True Copy) C. W. ERVING.

From the New-York Evening Post.

NEW PAMPHLET.

NUMBER I.

"*An examination of the various charges exhibited against Aaron Burr, Esq. Vice-President of the United States; and a developement of the character and views of his political opponents, by ARISTIDES.*"

This morning was issued from the press of Ward and Gould, a pamphlet with the above title. We have only glanced hastily over its pages, but find it to contain matter of a nature that will probably highly interest all classes of readers; we therefore, without delay, hasten to lay before the public a brief account of its contents, enlivened with pretty copious extracts. As the copy right is not secured, we trust we shall not receive any letters from the author prohibiting a republication of whatever we may deem necessary or proper.

It is now more than eighteen months since the enemies of Mr Burr commenced their attacks upon him, and though occasional paragraphs have appeared in the Morning Chronicle, a paper understood to have been been brought into existence by his party, with the express view of defending him, yet, we hesitate not to say, nothing like such a formal refutation has appeared before the public, as to cause exulcation in Mr. Burr's friends, or to create much apprehension in his enemies. The first thing that strikes the reader is the great distance of time that has been suffered to elapse between the attack and the defence; for every man conversant with the world knows that even what may afterwards turn out to be a falshood, will, if left uncontradicted, make an impression on the minds of the many never to be entirely eradicated. The writer of this pamphlet therefore is not altogather without cause for his apprehensions, when he says the subject has so long occupied the attention of the public, that he can scarcely hope for a candid perusal of its contents, and suppose that the patience of some is already exhausted. The reasons advanced by him however, in the conclusion, for appearing at this time, are plausible; as the manner and style adapted to procure a perusal is interesting, and will prove efficacious.

"Newspapers, pamphlets, nay volumes have been devoted to the destruction of Mr. Burr's reputation, and that of those, who were disposed to defend him against such unmanly treatment.

"The laws of decorum have been shamefully violated. Those who were honest enough to resist this wicked combination, were ridiculed and insulted. All this was submitted to with a becoming moderation and temper. No measures were pursued that could irritate the public mind, which, already heated by the collision of various interests, and prejudiced by volumes of falsehoods, could neither be directed nor controuled. When the sensibility of the people is highly excited, the doctrines of a political sect may sometimes obtain an ascendency, however ridiculous they may be in theory, or dangerous in practice. But it can only continue, until the casual circumstances which have produced it, are removed by the operations of returning reason. At this moment therefore when the mists of error are dispersing, and a spirit of sober enquiry beginning to prevail, I have presumed to solicit a few moments attention.

The pamphlet goes back to the year 1788, and presents us with Governor Clinton, Melancton Smith, Mr. Hamilton, and Chancellor Livingston, in the convention at Poughkeepsie. Here, he says, originated the "acrimony which has prevailed among our leading politicians." In his short history of this business, he has conducted himself not only as to irritate the Clintons and the Livingstons, but in a manner not very much calculated to conciliate the good will of the federal party.—They are not disposed to hear Mr. Hamilton charged with "sophistry" for defending the constitution in the convention.—His "sophistry (says the writer) concealed the deformity of the instrument." We confess we can no more comprehend the policy, than we can allow the truth of this charge, made at this time, in a work professedly devoted to the defence of Mr Burr, and to the exposition of the base and unprincipled views of the Clintonians.

The writer pretends to be able to trace back the enmity, which he says, the Clinton family have uniformly borne Mr. Burr, to Mr. B's having sided with Judge Yates when he was a candidate against Governor Clinton. He occupies several pages in a manner not very interesting, in answering the author of "*A view of the political conduct of Aaron Burr,*" till he comes down to 1798, a year, according to him, "pregnant with portentous events." At this time he tells us, Chancellor Livingston came forth with his claims on the chief magistracy of the state. To gratify the extreme anxiety and officious solicitude of Chancellor Livingston, as well as pacify the clamorous vanity of his relations, the republican party, after much hesitation, agreed to support that "learned" personage for the chief magistracy. His want of popularity was so well known that nothing could have induced this inexpedient measure, but a desire to shew the futility of his pretensions, and thus in future avoid his unceasing importunities; for about this period, this gentleman and his numerous connections, though notoriously destitute of claims upon the public, and of all attachments to the principles of republicanism, strenuously advanced claims to power.

Now does this not exhibit a very curious inside view? Here there was a whole party actively engaged throughout the great state of New-York, Cuntons, Livingstons, and Burrites, and the people in all parts of the country, were wrought up into a ferment, to promote the election of a man to the Chief Magistracy, who, according to their present confessions, had no attachment to republican principles, and whose election they did not themselves expect to effect, but had taken him up as their candidate merely to show that he had no popularity and could not succeed. "The result of the election (continues he) terminated *as was foreseen* in the defeat and mortification of Mr. Livingston, and confirmed the conviction of the party, that the people had no confidence in his political integrity." Pretty well methinks! Go on gentlemen! only continue as you have begun, and sure enough we shall bye and bye have a *view of the whole ground.*

Much credit is then assumed for Mr. Burr for his exertions in procuring the appropriation of money to fortify our harbours at an extra meeting of the legislature in August 1798, "*when federal policy had nearly involved us in war.*" Really we think it is high time that the groundless and wicked calumny against the federal administration on this score should cease. The authors of these slanders have derived all the advantages from them that they ever proposed; their misrepresentations heve been rewarded by offices and power, and they should have too much manliness to continue them any longer. Of all clamours ever raised by them against the federalists this is the most barefaced; for if they will turn to the files of Congress, they will find that even their most zealous partizans there allowed that the conduct of the French towards us at that time was too insufferable to receive a countenance from any one. The pamphleteer in this, as in several other things has indulged his spleen or his resentment in a manner injurious to truth and unworthy of any cause.

He is a most inveterate enemy to all aliens and to the alien law, and perceives that Mr. Burr was wrong when he opposed the Massachusetts amendment in 1799, which went to exclude aliens from our national councils. Those aliens have stung Mr. Burr to the very vitals, and now all the "local dissentions of a political nature," are said to have" originated exclusively 'with them.'

This brings him to 1800, when the assembly republican ticket for this city was made up, as he says, by Mr. Burr, and was successful. It will be remembered that the then ensuing legislature was to choose electors for president and vice-president. On this occasion the writer informs us, that Governor Clinton "explicitly declared *that he had long entertained an unfavorable opinion of Mr. Jefferson's talents as a statesman and his firmness as a republican. That he conceived him an accommodating trimmer, who would change with times and bend to circumstances for the purpose of personal promotion. Impressed with these sentiments, he could not, with propriety,* he said, *acquiesce in the elevation of a man destitute of the qualifications essential to the good administration of the government*; and added other expressions too vulgar to be here repeated. *But* said he, with energy, *if Mr. Burr was the candidate for the presidential chair, I would act with pleasure and with vigor.*

This very extraordinary fact might stagger belief were it not supported by the names of gentlemen whose veracity we presume no one will dare question. In the following paragraph the writer fearlessly appeals to them:

It is so notorious that these were Governor Clinton's sentiments, that it is scarcely necessary to produce authority, to prove it. To remove however every doubt from the reader's mind, I will refer him to Mr. David Gelston, Mr. John Mills, Mr. J. Swartwout, or Mr. M. L. Davis, in whose presence these sentiments, and many others more disrespectful, if possible, were uttered. It was at the house of Mr. Burr, who anticipating the evil consequences that at that critical moment would result from such conduct in Governor Clinton, insisted before he left the house, that he should promise his friends to desist from using such language, previous to on during the election This was very reluctantly complied with on the part of Mr. Clinton.

"Notwitstanding this, they were continually reiterated by his son, who publicly and loudly animadverted upon the character of Mr. Jefferson with the most vulgar severity. Similar sentiments were certainly entertained by all Governor Clinton's connections, as their conduct during the election clearly evinced. Mr. De Witt Clinton through the whole contest never appeared at the poll, but observed the most shameful indifference and inactivity."

Thus then the public are at length informed that Mr. Jefferson was held in as little estimation by Governor Clinton and his party, as they in turn have assured us he was held by Mr. Burr and his party. This now is a *view of the whole ground* with a witness.

(*To be continued.*)

Dispatches have been sent to Plymouth, to be forwarded with all possible expedition to Lord Nelson, in the Mediterranean. They are to be sent by the Hussar, of 38 guns, Captain Wilkinson. Government has received undoubted intelligence of the design of Bonaparte to attempt the landing of a considerable force in Egypt

The Hussar will, it is said, be followed by four ships of the line and some frigates, to reinforce our fleet in that quarter.

French Requisitions.

The following is an authentic statement of the demands and contributions made by the French upon the Electorate of Hanover, to the beginning of September, 1803, communicated by a gentleman lately arrived from that country:

A contribution of	2,500,000 Francs.
For provisions for the French troops,	363,000 dolls.
For horses for the French cavalry,	185,000 dolls.
Pay to the French troops from the month Messidor,	725,000 fracs.
60,000 shirts and 16,000 pair of shoes,	46,145 dolls.
Cloathing of the depot,	45,006 dolls.
200,000 lb. biscuit,	14,500 dolls.
To the Hospital and different commisseries,	18,816 dolls.
According to the contracts entered into with different contractors, for the sustenance of the troops, horses, &c. daily,	10,524 dolls.
The contracts are made from the 28th of July to the 5th of September, 1803,	120,960 dolls.
Pay of French troops monthly,	750,000 francs.
For secret expences,	399,120 dolls.
Carriages and horses for the Generals,	15,000 dolls.
The tables of the Generals at Hanover, weekly,	2,000 dolls. (London paper.)

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated December 28.

"GUN-BOATS.—The vessels belonging to the United States, which have recently arrived at Washington, have, we understand, brought with them models of the different kind of gun-boats, which are much celebrated at Gibraltar, and Algesiras; as also those built at Naples. In the different nations of Europe, the use of gun-boats is daily becoming an object of increasing attention and importance.

"The appropriation of 50,000 dollars made last year by Congress for the construction of gun-boats, for defence of the Mississippi, having been unemployed, there is some reason to suppose that it may either wholly or partially be still applied to the purposes of its destination. A gun-boat is to be immediately constructed on the Neapolitan plan, which is considered the best in the navy yard at Washington of 50 feet keel and of proportionate beam to carry one 32 pounder, and be manned by 20 or 25 men. It is thought it will be built with impediate expedition, that the members of Congress may have an opportunity of determining the merits of the plan.

"The president, lately in conversation with one of our representatives, suggested the probable expediency of defending the port of New-York, by vessels of similar construction. The subject is worthy the serious and attentive consideration of our citizens.

"The officers of our National Marine corps, have also acquired many modern military manœuvres, practised by the British troops at Malta, Gibraltar &c. which may with much advantage be introduced into neral use, both in the regular and militia force of this country.

Died, at Sens, (in France) at the age of 81 years, *Pierre Esprit Sombac De Montvert.* The oldest general officer in France, his name having been enrolled on the military list for 77 years. He has been in 75 battles, 1 sea engagement, 7 sieges, 3 assaults, and assisted in defending three fortresses, in which he received 9 wounds, was twice made prisoner of war and once suffered shipwreck.

A letter from a gentleman at Lancaster, addressed to the Editor of the American Daily Advertiser contains the following information:

"LANCASTER, Dec. 22, 1803.

"Both houses of the legislature have agreed to adjourn to-morrow, to meet again on Wednesday the 28th inst.—This day agreeably to the mode prescribed by the constitution, the house of representatives proceeded to the reconsideration of the bill entitled "An act to revive the "Act, entitled a supplement to the act entitled "An act to extend the powers of the Justices of the Peace of this State" (commonly called the damage act) which was lately returned by the Governor with his objections; the votes being taken by yeas and nays were as follow:—

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Adcock, Agnew, Alshouse, Aller, Acker, Barclay, Boileau, Boyd, Brisben, Buckner, Bull Carver, Clark, Cook, Coulbaugh, Bucher, Darlington, H. Davis, T. Davis, Decker, Fenton, Terree, Findley, Fulton, Gessen, Goodman, Gross, Holl, Harrison, Heister, Holgate, Jenkins, Johnston, Keithmile, Kimmer, Kerr, Latimore, Lytle, M'Bride, M'Comb, M'Farlane, Maclay, Mann, Marshall, Miller, Mortinger, Milner, Mitchell, Ogle, Pearson, Patterson, Peebles, Pennell, Porter, Puga, Rhoads, Reily, Roberts, Robinson, Rose, Rupert, Schneider, Shriver, Sloan, J. Smith, S. Smith, Turbett, Trevor, Vance, Weirich, White, Wilson, Witman, Snyder, *Speaker* 75.

"NAYS—Messrs. Franklin, Ross, B. H. Smith, and R. Smith, 4—so that being passed by a constitutional Majority, is only wants the sanction of two thirds of the Senate to become a law.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

This Evening, Wednesday, Jan. 11, will be performed, (for the first time in Richmond) a Comedy, called

THE FATHER;
OR,
American Shandy-ism.

To which will be added the Musical Entertainment, called

SPRIGS of LAUREL;
OR,
RIVAL SOLDIERS.

☞ Doors to be opened at 5, and performance to begin at 6 o'clock, precisely.

. Tickets to be had at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, at Mr. Davis's Printing Office, and at the Theatre. Admittance One Dollar.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Hill & Rea

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, and JAS. REA is authorised to close the business. The GOODS on hand, consisting of a neat assortment, suitable for a country store, will be sold on advantageous terms to a person who will take the whole. The TENEMENT, on which stands an excellent Store, Lumber-House and Stable, will be either sold or rented to the purchaser of the Goods.

Robert Hill.
James Rea.

New-Canton, 1st Jan. 1804. tf

The Subscriber

Offers for sale that valuable Property called

FAIRFIELD,

CONTAINING 800 acres of Land, in sight of Richmond, including the Race-Ground and Buildings thereon. This Land possesses many advantages, besides its contiguity to the city, which it is unnecessary to mention.

It will be laid off into lots, so as to suit those who wish to purchase small parcels of land, either for a retreat from the city or for grass lots. All the lots, or the greater part of them, will communicate with a public road leading to fine water, and each lot will have a proportion of wood land attached to it, or adjoining to a lot of wood. The sale will commence on the premises, the 4th of June, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold. One half of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the other half in twelve months—as soon as the lots are laid off they may be purchased at private sale.

Miles Selden.

Tree Hill, January 4th, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be sold by the subscriber, for ready money, on the premises, on the 4th day of February next,

100 Acres of LAND,

(Be the same more or less)

LYING and being in the county of Goochland on Jenito Creek, and is a part of the land that James Watkins died possessed of. This land will be sold to satisfy the sum of 124l. with interest thereon from the 22d day of October last, to Robert H. Saunders, assignee of William Powell.

CHARLES F. BATES, Trustee.

January 10th, 1804.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1804,

For Sale at this Office.

IRISH LINENS.

A good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 23 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. *tf.*

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30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a Negro Girl, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has just received from London and Bristol,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glass,

In Table Setts, &c. &c. and an ample supply of

COPPER,

Raised Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his usual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Marseilles, &c. which he will sell low for cash only. All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4w.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick house nearly opposite the Post-Office, which was last occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, *or* THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE,

VERY LOW INDEED,

FOURTH proof French Brandy, by the pipe.
Second proof Holland Gin, by the pipe.
Best Green Coffee, by the hhd.
New-England Rum, by the hhd.
Sherry Wine, (best quality) by the quarter Cask.
Window Glass, by the box, different sizes.
Cotton Cards, assorted numbers, by the box

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PATENT BALANCES.

E. W. ROOTES.

November 30th, 1803.

FOR RENT,

And possession given immediately,

A BRICK Lumber House, Stable and Carriage House. Apply to

Marcus Elcan.

Dec. 3, 1803. 2awtf.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

Has received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a well selected assortment of

FALL & FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

He has on hand a few elegant

LOOKING GLASSES,

In burnished Gold Frames;

THERMOMETERS, &c. &c.

R. J. has rented a commodious Lumber-House, near the Basin, where he will receive Produce on Storage or Commission. Persons inclined to intrust their property to his care, may depend on the strictest attention to their interest.

Richmond, October 15. 2awtf.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, October 18, 1803.

BETWEEN

Charles James Macmurdo and George Fisher, Plaintiffs,

AND

Moses Austin and Bartlett Still, Defendants.

THE defendant Moses Austin, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, September 11, 1803.

BETWEEN

William Fenwick, surviving partner of Heathcote & Fenwick Plaintiff,

AND

Francis Rice, Francis Nalle, George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice and Mary Rice, Frances Rice, Joseph Slaughter, and ——— ———, late sheriff of Culpeper county Defendants.

THE defendants George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice and Mary Rice, and Frances Rice, Joseph Slaughter, and Joseph Strother, late Sheriff of Culpepper county, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *it is ordered* that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that we shall continue to keep a supply of MEAL and HOMONY, to give in exchange for CORN, at the rate of eighty pounds of Meal or ninety pounds of Homony for the hundred pounds Corn, which rates are the cheapest at which we can hereafter exchange, on account of the great trouble and expence in proportion to the small extent of that branch of business; but a great convenience will arise to those who chuse to deposit their Corn, which will be paid in Tickets for Meal and Homony, as required, at the above rates, without any farther deduction for storage, &c.

A supply of Meal, Homony, Bran, &c. will always be furnished at moderate prices to those who apply.

Thomas Rutherfoord & Co.

January 1st, 1803. (lawSw)

Charlotte Court, 6th June, 1803.

John Dennis, *Plaintiff,* } *In Chancery.*
AGAINST
Blow & Barkesdale, *Defendants,* }

THE defendant Barkesdale not having entered his appearance according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state. On the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that he appear here on the first day of November court next, and answer the plaintiff's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy—Teste,

Thomas Read, Clerk.

L. PECK & Co.

HAVE for sale, a few casks of first rate Goshen CHEESES, and two or three patent COTTON MACHINES, calculated to work by hand, by draft, or by water. They also offer to contract for the delivering here from 50 to 100 likely MULES, for the next season, as they have done the last two seasons. Apply to Luman Bishop, at the late office of the Recorder on Market Square.

Richmond, December 5th, 1803. 12awtf.

NOTICE.

To the Assignees of *Isaac McPhearson, Anthony & Pleasants, Edward Hyde, Joseph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleasants* and *Mansfield Watkins.*

YOU are hereby required to attend the commissioners named and authorised in and by the commissions of bankruptcies awarded and issued and now in prosecution against the said Isaac McPhearson, Anthony & Pleasants, Edward Hyde, Joseph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleasants, and Mansfield Watkins, on the 12th day of January, 1804, at their office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the estates and effects of the said bankrupts according to the act of the congress of the United States in that case made and provided, which if you fail of doing, a meeting will be forthwith appointed, by the commissioners in the said commissions named and authorised, for you to produce your receipts and payments touching the same, and to make a dividend of such part of the said estates and effects as shall appear to be remaining in your hands.

By order of the Commissioners,

Ro: Brooke, s. c.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, November 16th, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the BANK of ALEXANDRIA, that an Election will be held at the Court house in this Town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to charter.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

December 15.

NOTICE.

In the case of Ephraim Macquillen, a Bankrupt.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Ephraim Macquillen, bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, }
JOHN ST. JOHN, } Assignees.

December 27, 1803.

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mecburn, next door to Messrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ—

Chintzes and Calicoes.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.
Fine Laces & Edgings.
Luftrings and Satins.
Silk Muslins.
Italian Crapes.
Feathers and Flowers.
Fashionable Ribbons.
Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Satin and Luftring Umbrellas.
Gloves & Glove Ties.
Moleskin Vest Patterns.

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Pistols.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.
Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.

TEA, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.
Spanish Segars, of a superior quality.

N. B.—B. S. offers his services to his friends and the public, to transact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS stored and delivered on the shortest notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general, satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Manchester Turnpike, on the 10th inst. a light Mulatto Man named JACK, about 24 or 25 years old, rather over the middle stature, a bad countenance when spoken to, large mouth with a bushy head of hair; his clothing such as labourers usually wear, which he may probably change. I have reason to suspect he will endeavor to make his way to some of the northern states and pass as a free man: it is highly probable he may have obtained a free pass. All persons are hereby warned against carrying him out of the state, or entertaining or employing him in any capacity whatever.

The above reward shall be paid to any person who will deliver him to me, or Ten Dollars if he is lodged in any jail in the state, and information given to me so that I get him again.

W. Trucheart.

Hanover county, Dec. 20th, 1803. 3w.

For LIVERPOOL,

The well armed fast-sailing Ship

AURORA,

WILL be dispatched with all possible speed; freight offered immediately will be received on accommodating terms. Apply to

Robertson & Brown.

6000 bushels Stoved SALT.

Norfolk, Dec. 13, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

At Powhatan Courthouse, on Wednesday the first of February next, about twenty

SLAVES,

Consisting of Men, Women and Children.

CASH will be expected for one half the purchase money; on the other half, a credit of 6 months will be allowed, on giving bonds with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

William Randolph.

Wilton, Dec. 22, 1803.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday the 15th Feb. next.

To be Rented,

THE HOUSE AND LOT

NEAR the Capitol in this city, at present occupied by the Auditor of public Accounts, whose term will expire the first of February. For terms apply to A. BLAIR.

Richmond, December 26th, 1803. tf

James River Company.

THE subscriber is authorised to receive proposals for furnishing Good White Oak Scantling and Plank for making Lockgates, for the James River Company.

Those disposed to undertake, will be informed of particulars on application to

Robert Pollard.

December 19th, 1803. 3aw3w

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

LOTS FOR SALE.

On Thursday the 12th of next month, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises, (if not previously sold privately)

TWO LOTS,

ON Shockoe Hill, nearly opposite Gen. Moseley's, and at present occupied by Mr. Allen Duke. There is a small dwelling house and a good kitchen on one of them. The terms of sale will be, one third cash; another in three months, and the balance in three months, with a Deed of Trust on the property, to insure punctuality in the two last payments. A satisfactory title will be made to the purchaser.

Nath'l. & Ben. Sheppard.

December 28th, 1803.

In obedience to a decree of the county Court of Fauquier, on the 25th day of this month, at the Eagle Tavern, in the City of Richmond, will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months,

Two half acre Lots,

KNOWN in the plan of said City, as Nos. 522 and 708, mortgaged by Josiah Watson to Charles Higbee to secure the payment of a debt due from him to said Higbee—One of these Lots adjoins that occupied by Lieut. Bingham, and fronting Mr. Jesse Bowles's, the other near Mr. William Hay's Brewery. Bonds with approved security will be required.

CHARLES COPLAND, }
GEO. JEFFERRON. } Commissioners.
BENJAMIN MOSBY. }

January 4, 1804.

NOTICE.

PURSUNT to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, made the 16th day of May 1803, will be sold, at Public Auction, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 28th of this instant, (January) the

TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, on Tuckahoe Creek, whereon George Perkins now lives, it being the tract of land that Major Power died possessed of. This sale is made to raise the sum of £81 15 6 1-2, with 5 per cent. interest upon 60l. 10s. 6d. to be computed from the 28th day of December 1802, to satisfy Col. Robert H. Saunders—also, to satisfy Anderson Peers, the sum of 156l. 1s. 1d. 3-4, with 5 per cent. interest on 127l. 10s. 5d. to be computed from the 28th day of December 1802.

JOHN CURD, }
WM. MILLER, } Commrs.
JAMES VAUGHAN, }

January 2, 1804. (tds.)

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and delivering to the subscriber, living in Augusta county, or lodging him in any jail so that I can get him again, a Negro Man named TOM LATE, the property of James Lamme of this county. He is 5 feet 6 inches high and well made, about 33 years of age, several scars on his forehead, viz. one large scar across his forehead and another rather crossing it, one on his temple, a large beard; had on and took with him, one bottle green broad cloth coat and drab do. one swansdown waistcoat and blue do. half boots and fur hat, and a pair of fancy cord and grey breeches. He was raised in Hanover county by Peter Ragland. It is probable that he has taken that route. The above reward will be given by me.

James Kennerly, jun.

December 13th, 1803. [3w]

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an election for Fifteen Directors of the *Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria*, will be held at the courthouse in Alexandria on Monday the 16th day of January next.

By order,

J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec'ry.

Dec. 22.